Bat activity after prescribed fires at Mammoth Cave National Park

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Introduction

- White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) has caused declines for many of Kentucky's bats
- Mammoth Cave National Park (MCNP)
 - WNS discovered January of 2013
 - Prescribed fire is principle management tool

Objective

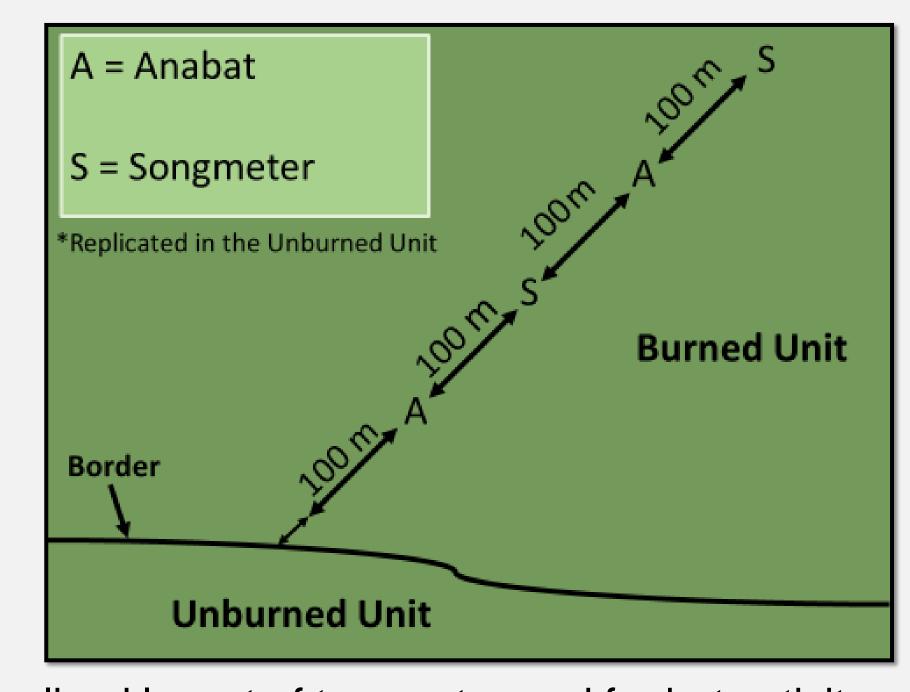
Determine if prescribed fires impact foraging by forest-dwelling bats

Hypothesis

Bat activity will be greater in areas with prescribed burns

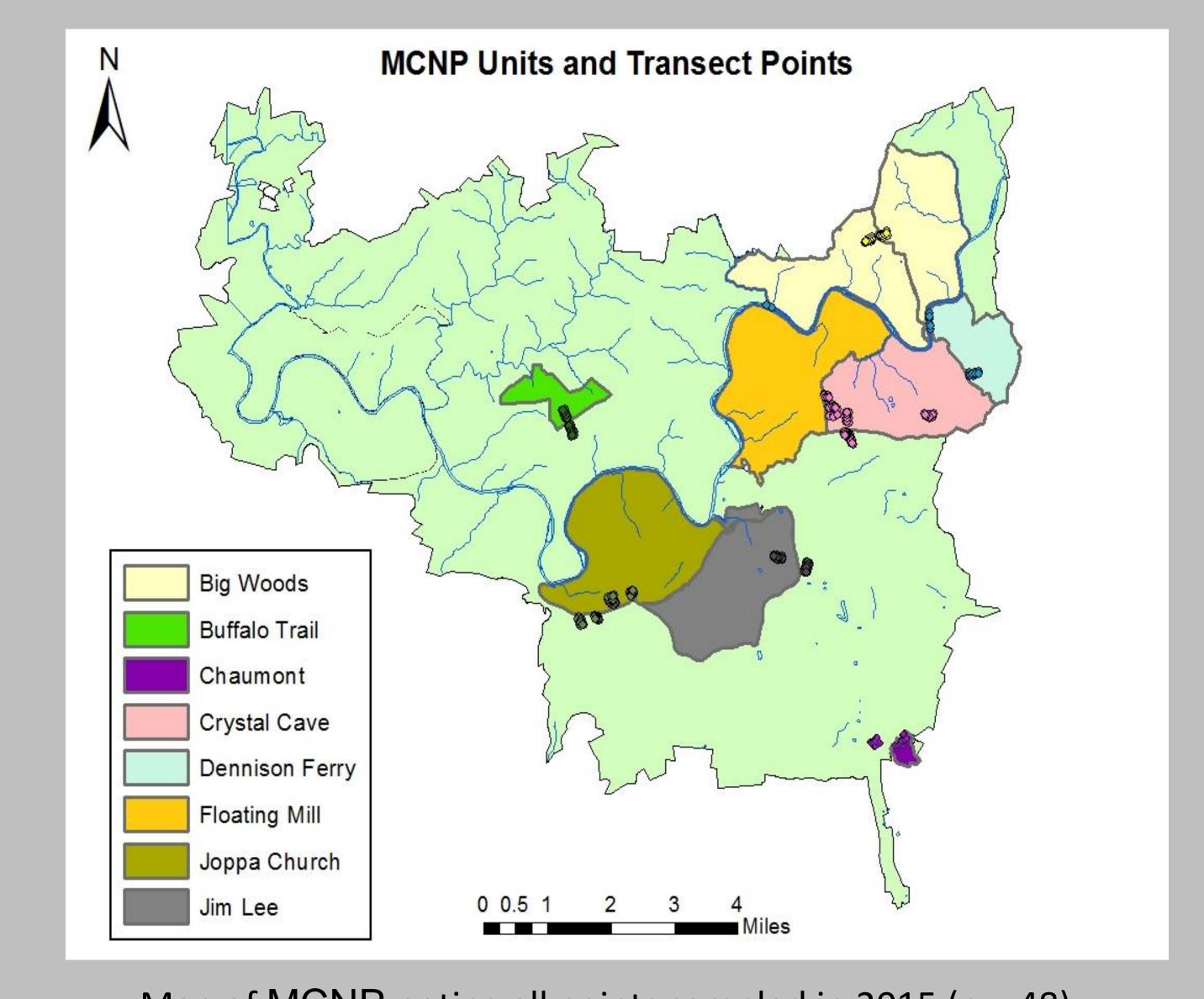
Methods

- Acoustic surveys
 - Acoustic detectors: Anabat II & Songmeter 3
 - Deployed ≥ 3 consecutive nights per survey
 - Bi weekly basis
 - May September 2015
- Recordings classified into a phonic group (low, mid, Myotis frequencies) using Bat Call ID v.2.7c
 - ≥ 5 pulses
 - Identified at ≥ 70% confidence

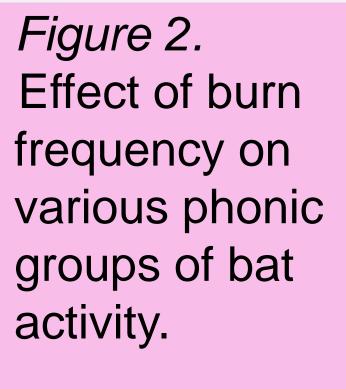


Generalized layout of transects used for bat activity surveys

Results



Map of MCNP noting all points sampled in 2015 (n = 48)

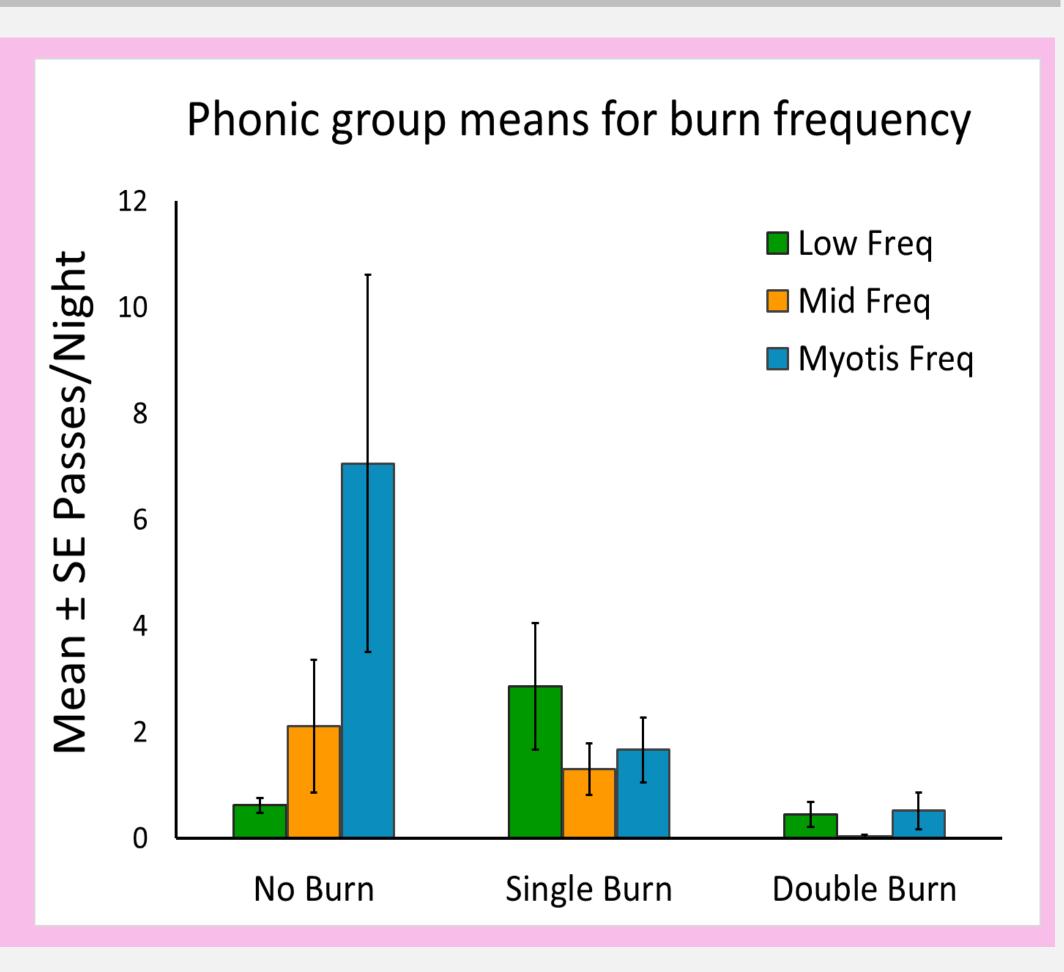


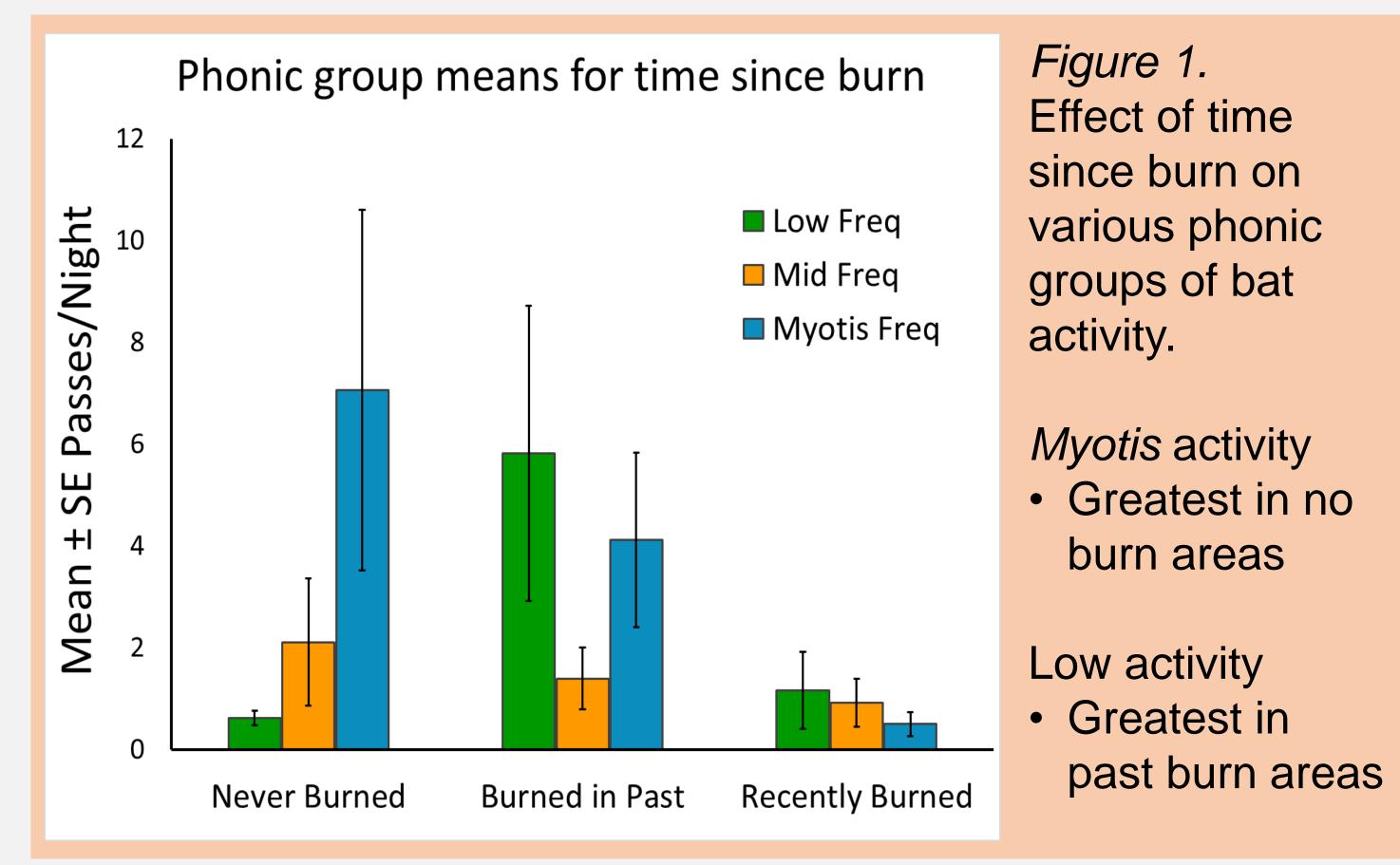
Myotis activity

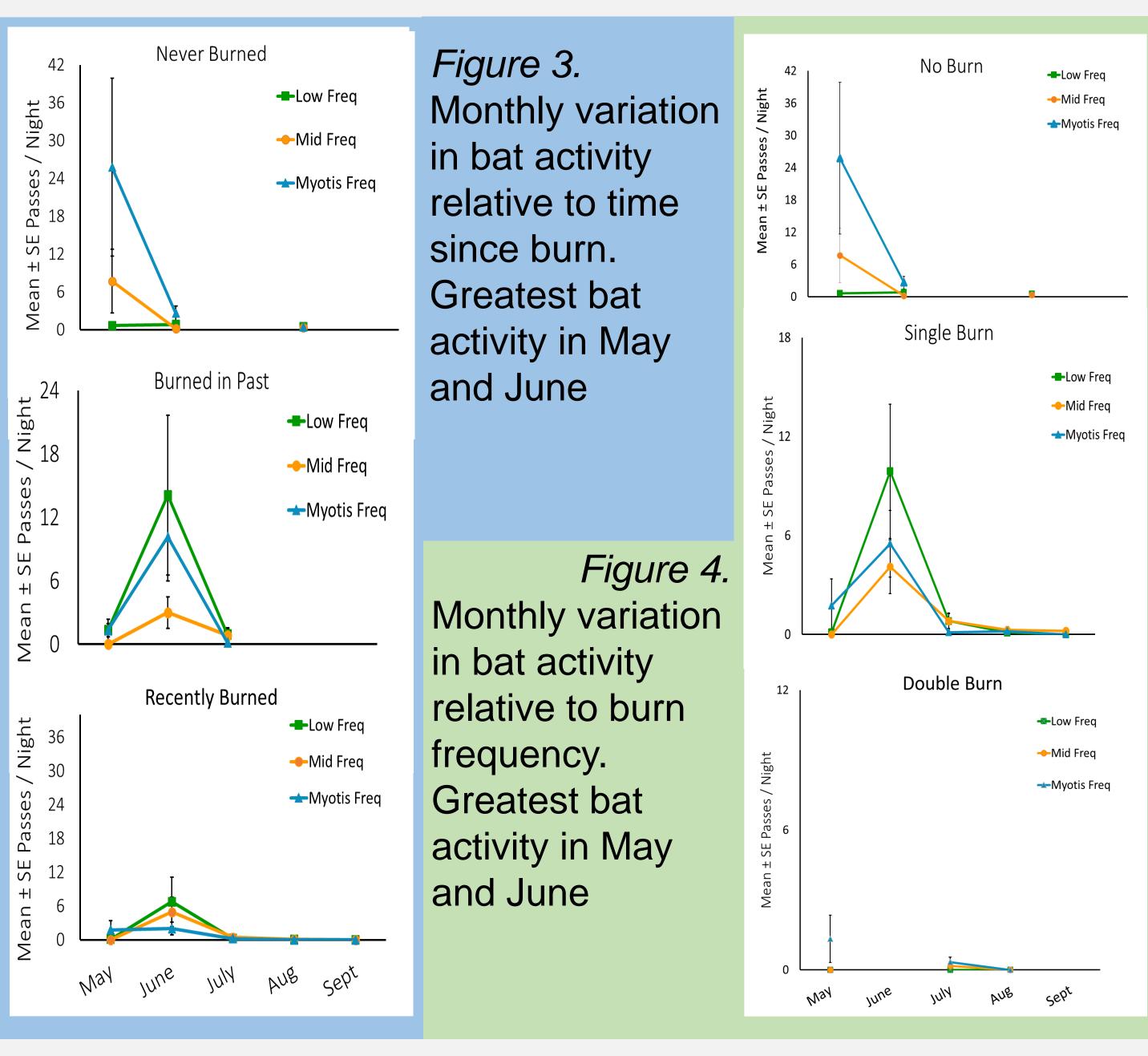
Greatest in no burn areas

Low activity

Greatest in single burn areas







Acknowledgements

Mammoth Cave National Park

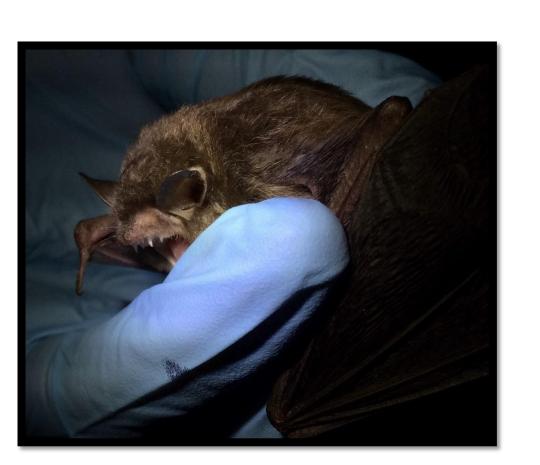
Joint Fire Science Program

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Myotis species are severely impacted by WNS



Discussion

- Bat activity is greatest in areas that have not been burned
- Increasing the number of burns decreases bat activity
- More research is being conducted on the effect of prescribed fire before and after the arrival of WNS